

LAUNCESTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1969

Health Area Office,
Launceston, Cornwall.

WILLIAM PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health



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Health Area Office,
Launceston.

To: The Chairman and Councillors of the
Launceston Rural District

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Bryant and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the
Medical Officer of Health for the year 1969.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population - 7090 - was 20 more than for the previous year. Live births numbered 80, a decrease of 30 compared with 1968, while the total of deaths, 82, was 12 more than for the previous year. The increase in population, therefore, points to a favourable movement of population into the Rural District. Heart disease, cancer, and cerebrovascular disease, in that order, once again headed the list of causes of death. One stillbirth and one infant death were recorded.

The incidence of notifiable infectious disease continued to be low, ten cases of measles, one of whooping cough, and one of infective jaundice being notified during the year.

Schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal were advanced during the year, the Higherland scheme being completed, and substantial progress made with the scheme for North Petherwin while approval was received for the Tregadillett and Warbstow schemes towards the end of the year.

I wish to record my thanks to Mr. T.C.J.White, the Council's Public Health Inspector, for his valuable co-operation in all aspects of our work together, and in the preparation of this report, the bulk of the information concerning the sanitary circumstances of the District having been provided by him. To Mr. G.L.Davey, the Clerk of the Council, Mr. F.R.Thorne, the Council's Surveyor, and the Council's other officers, I am indebted for much willing help. I am grateful to the General Medical Practitioners for their co-operation.

The interest of the Council and, in particular, of the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee is once more gratefully acknowledged.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PATERSON

Medical Officer of Health

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LAUNCESTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health & Housing Committee

Cllr. W.D.Allin - Chairman

Cllr. R.T.Kneebone - Vice-Chairman

Cllr. A. Barriball
" H.J. Barriball
" F. Broad
" Mrs. E. di Bryant
" E.C. Chudleigh
" T. Dodd
" G.A. Facks-Martin
" J. Harvey
" L. Hooper

Cllr. J.A. Mann
" W.J. Palmer
" D.E. Phillips
" F. Sandercock
" H.S. Sandercock
" W.R. Sandercock
" J.B. Statton
" J.N. Stephens
" A.L. Stephens
" T.R. Uglow

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Sewerage Committee

Cllr. O.C.G. Harris - Chairman

Cllr. H.R. Jones - Vice-Chairman

Cllr. F. Broad
" J.T. Carpenter
" R.J. Chegwyn
" J.H. Cory
" C.J. Cowling
" E.J. Dingle
" W.R.L. Hawke
" L. Hooper
" W.D. Neville
" D.E. Phillips
" W.R. Sandercock
" A.L. Stephens
" W.J. Uglow
" W.J. Rowland

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

W.PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

also holds appointments of :

Medical Officer of Health : Launceston Borough Council
Bude/Stratton Urban District Council
Stratton Rural District Council
Camelford Rural District Council

Health Area Medical Officer, Area No. 6 Cornwall County Council

School Medical Officer - Cornwall County Council

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :

T.C.J. WHITE, M.A.P.H.I.

AUTHORISED MEAT INSPECTORS :

D. BURNS (Commenced 1st April, 1969)

M. DAWE (do.)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE STUDENT

1. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

2. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE STUDENT

3. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE STUDENT

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14. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE STUDENT

15. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE STUDENT

16. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE STUDENT

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	85,267
Population	7,090
No. of separate dwellings occupied	2,398
Rateable value 1969	£121,153
Product of ld. rate at 31.3.69	£477.

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 estimated population</u>
Legitimate	72	32	40	11.3
Illegitimate	8	4	4	
<u>Stillbirths</u>	1	1	-	12.3
				(Rate per 1,000 total births)

<u>Deaths</u> (all causes)	82	42	40	11.6
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Deaths from Puerperal Causes :

Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	}	N I L
Other Puerperal Causes		

Infant Mortality (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)

1	-	-	12.5
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	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	5	11	16
Measles (all ages)		N I L	
Whooping Cough (all ages)		N I L	
Diarrhoea (under 2)		N I L	

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE
JANUARY 11, 1906

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE
JANUARY 11, 1906

LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE	1895	1900	1905	TOTAL
1. LANDS ACQUIRED BY THE STATE	10	10	10	30
2. LANDS ACQUIRED BY THE STATE	10	10	10	30
3. LANDS ACQUIRED BY THE STATE	10	10	10	30
4. LANDS ACQUIRED BY THE STATE	10	10	10	30
5. LANDS ACQUIRED BY THE STATE	10	10	10	30
6. LANDS ACQUIRED BY THE STATE	10	10	10	30
7. LANDS ACQUIRED BY THE STATE	10	10	10	30
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6. LANDS ACQUIRED BY THE STATE	10	10	10	30
7. LANDS ACQUIRED BY THE STATE	10	10	10	30
8. LANDS ACQUIRED BY THE STATE	10	10	10	30
9. LANDS ACQUIRED BY THE STATE	10	10	10	30
10. LANDS ACQUIRED BY THE STATE	10	10	10	30

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (in acres) 85,267. The district is essentially agricultural. Mining, formerly an important industry, is no longer in active operation, but quarrying, on a commercial scale, is carried on in the District. Industry otherwise is largely connected with agriculture, but there is a factory producing articles of plastic clothing.

Population The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population was 7,090, an increase of 20 over the previous year. The "natural increase" of the population is the excess of births over deaths. In 1969, there were 2 fewer births than deaths.

Deaths. The total number of deaths assigned to the district for the year was 82 compared with 70 in 1968. The crude death rate based on the mid-year population was 11.6 compared with 9.9 in the previous year. The following table has been compiled for comparison with previous years :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Recorded Rate</u>
1965	64	38	26	10.738
1966	89	45	44	13.165
1967	74	38	36	10.5
1968	70	36	34	9.9
1969	82	42	40	11.6

In order to compare the mortality in the district with the mortality for England and Wales, it is necessary to make a correction to allow for the difference in age and sex distribution of the two populations. This is done by applying to the crude death rate of the District an "Area Comparability Factor" which has been estimated by the Registrar General as 0.94 for the District.

The Standardised Death Rate, therefore, is 10.9 which may be compared with that of 11.9 (provisional) for England and Wales.

Births The number of live births assigned to this District was 80 compared with 110 in 1968. The rate per thousand of the population was 11.3. When the Registrar General's Area Comparability Factor for births (1.10) is applied to this figure, the Standardised Birth Rate of 12.4 for this District compares with 16.3 (provisional) for England and Wales.

Stillbirths - There was one stillbirth in 1969.

Illegitimate Births - There were eight illegitimate births assigned to the District during the year. Shown as a proportion of the total number of live births, this represents 10 per cent.

Maternal Mortality - There was no death connected with childbirth during the year.

Infant Mortality - There was one infant death in 1969

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
F	4 hours	Respiratory distress syndrome

NOTE :

VITAL STATISTICS

It is important that too much weight should not be attached to small variations in these rates from one year to another, particularly where relatively small populations are involved - attention should rather be paid to the trend of these rates over a period of years.

MORTALITY TABLE

Classified in accordance with 65 headings based on the
Abbreviated List of the International Statistical
Classifications of Disease, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1967.

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, intestine	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
Other malignant neoplasms	1	4	5
Diabetes mellitus	-	2	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	2	2
Hypertensive disease	2	4	6
Ischaemic heart disease	16	4	20
Other forms of heart disease	3	2	5
Cerebrovascular disease	3	6	9
Other diseases of circulatory system	5	1	6
Influenza	2	-	2
Pneumonia	1	2	3
Peptic ulcer	3	-	3
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	-	1	1
Cirrhosis of liver	-	1	1
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	1	-	1
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	-	1	1
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	-	2	2
Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2
	42	40	82

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

General Medical Services

General medical services under Part IV of the National Health Service Act, 1946, are provided by medical practitioners resident in the district and in adjoining districts, all of whom undertake maternity medical services.

County Council Services

- I Health Department. The County Council is the local health authority for the purposes of Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and provides the following services in the district :-
- (a) Midwifery and Home Nursing. Nurse-midwives are provided to attend general nursing and midwifery cases in the home.
 - (b) Health Visiting. Health Visitors are available to give advice on health matters in the home or at the clinic. Originally concerned with the care of mothers and young children, which is still their basic function, they are increasingly concerned with other age groups, particularly the aged. Some health visitors combine this work with general nursing and midwifery. All act also as school nurses.
 - (c) Child Welfare Centre. A Child Welfare Clinic is held at the Health Clinic, Launceston, three times each month.
 - (d) Dental Clinic. Priority dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children is available at the Dental Clinic at the Health Clinic, Launceston.
 - (e) Vaccination and Immunisation. Facilities for vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, and for poliomyelitis vaccination, are provided at the Child Welfare Clinic or by the supply of materials to the family doctor.
 - (f) Home Help Service. Home helps are employed to provide domestic help for households in certain circumstances, a charge being made for this service according to the means of the person concerned.
 - (g) Ambulance Service. A service of ambulances for the conveyance of sick, accident and emergency cases is provided. For sitting cases, utilicon sittingcase vehicles are used. When appropriate, some such cases are carried by the Hospital Car Service, a voluntary organisation. Day-to-day administration of the service is carried out from the Ambulance Control, Bodmin.

- (h) Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care. A full-time tuberculosis health visitor is provided for the care and after-care of tuberculous persons. District nurses are available to assist in the treatment of such persons when required by the Chest Physician or family doctor. Routine tuberculin testing and, if necessary, B.C.G. vaccination (i.e. vaccination against tuberculosis) is provided for senior school children.

Certain special investigations are carried out in other types of illness by district health visitors, while health education is carried out by the County's Medical and Nursing staff.

- (i) Mental Health The County Council has certain responsibilities in connection with the ascertainment of mental ill-health and mental deficiency, with the provision of statutory supervision, etc. for mental defectives living in the community, and with the provision of after-care following treatment for mental illness. The Mental Welfare Officer for the district works from the Health Area Office, Launceston.

II Education Department. As local education authority, the County Council is responsible for the School Health Service, which provides the following:-

Periodic Medical Inspection of pupils
Cleanliness Surveys of pupils
Dental Inspection and treatment of pupils
Ascertainment of handicapped pupils in need of special education
Treatment Clinic, Health Clinic, Launceston :-

Dental Clinic, twice weekly

Child Guidance, by arrangement

III Welfare Department. This service is concerned with the welfare of the aged, and with that of various categories of handicapped persons. It is concerned also with the provision of temporary accommodation in certain circumstances for persons in urgent need thereof. The Welfare Officer for the district works from the Health Area Office, Launceston.

Hospital Services

The South Western Regional Hospital Board is the hospital authority for the area.

Launceston Hospital provides in-patient and out-patient facilities in the district. Patients are referred also to hospitals in Plymouth and elsewhere. Cases of infectious disease are admitted to the Scott Hospital, Plymouth, and tuberculosis patients to Didworthy Chest Hospital or Tehidy Hospital. Mental hospital accommodation is provided by St. Lawrence's Hospital and Laninval House, Bodmin, and Moorfields Hospital, Ivybridge, Devon. An Orthopaedic Clinic is held twice monthly at the Health Clinic, Launceston, and a Physiotherapy Clinic at Tavistock Hospital. The Chest Clinic is held at Launceston Hospital. An Ophthalmic Clinic for school and pre-school children is held periodically at the Launceston Health Clinic. A Specialist Ante-natal Clinic is held in Launceston each week.

Laboratory Facilities

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratories at Plymouth and Truro to which specimens for bacteriological examination are submitted.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLIES

The East Cornwall Water Board serves the district with the exception of the parishes of Boyton, North Petherwin and Werrington which receive their water from the North Devon Water Board.

During the year the East Cornwall Water Board laid 1500 linear yards of 4" main in the parish of Lewannick. 65 new connections to properties were also made.

The North Devon Water Board provided nine new connections during the year, two in the parish of Boyton, six in North Petherwin and one in Werrington parish. This Board did not extend its water mains in these parishes.

A total of 1315 properties are provided with connections to the public main supply. Of this total, 21 properties have standpipes.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of properties connected</u>	<u>+ Estimated population served</u>
Altarnun	158	443
Boyton	12	34
Egloskerry	62	174
Lawhitton	30	84
Lewannick	76	213
Lezant	74	207
North Hill	147	412
St. Stephens	40	112
St. Thomas	65	182
South Petherwin	186	521
Stokeclimsland	265	742
Tremaine	4	12
Warbstow	66	185
Werrington	60	168
North Petherwin	55	154
Tresmeer	10	28
Treneglos	5	14

+ Estimated population served by standpipes 59

+ Estimate based on the County average population per dwelling.

of 2.8

WATER SAMPLES

Public Supply Samples

105 samples were taken for bacteriological analysis from the following public supplies, all of which are chlorinated.

	<u>Samples taken</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Altarnun	9	9	-
Bastreet	38	33	5
Braydown	1	1	-
Bolventor	8	8	-
Tutwell	1	1	-
Tregadillett	11	10	1
Warbstow	12	12	-
Lezant extension	16	15	1
South Petherwin	2	2	-
North Hill	3	3	-
Plusha	4	3	1
<hr/>			
Total	105	97	8

One sample from each of the seven borehole supplies was subjected to chemical analysis. Each sample proved to be of suitable quality for a public supply. Water from the Tregadillett and Warbstow sources contained amounts of iron which might be sufficient to give rise to complaints of water discolouration.

Private Supplies

36 samples of water were taken for bacteriological analysis from individual private supplies.

15 samples proved to be bacteriologically satisfactory and 21 were unsatisfactory. Advice and help is given where a supply is unsatisfactory in an effort to overcome adverse conditions. Individual domestic filters have been installed in several instances and subsequent samples have been wholly satisfactory. A sample of water is taken from properties with private supplies if applications for improvement grants are received.

Regular routine sampling of the water supplies to two large abattoirs in the district is undertaken as both establishments have private borehole supplies.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEMES

Modern sewerage and sewage disposal facilities are available in the following communities :-

Altarnun and Five Lanes
Trewint
South Petherwin and Daw's House

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEMES (Cont.)

Stokeclimsland and Venterdon
Higherland and Old Mill
North Hill
Coads Green
Middlewood
Lawhitton
Trebullett
Egloskerry
Langore
Lewannick and Polyphant, including Hicks Mill
Trebursye

Higherland Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The scheme of sewerage to serve Higherland and Old Mill in the parish of Stokeclimsland was completed at the end of March 1969 and connections into the sewer were made from April onwards.

North Petherwin Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Authority to invite tenders for this scheme was received from the Ministry on 7th January, 1969.

Construction started on the 14th April and is still in progress. When complete this scheme will serve the Petherwin Gate and Hellescott areas.

Tregadillett Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

The enquiry into the necessity for this scheme was held on 12th November, 1969 and Ministry approval was received in December, 1969.

Warbstow Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

Ministry authority to invite tenders for this scheme was received on 2nd December, 1969.

The execution of the Council's programme of sewerage and sewage disposal is the responsibility of the Engineer and Surveyor.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Trebursye and Altarnun. The value and importance of the conveniences at Trebursye on the A.30 trunk road cannot be over emphasised. They meet a real need, particularly during the summer months.

The conveniences at Altarnun blend well with their surroundings and are a useful amenity catering for village and tourist needs.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The Council do not employ a Rodent Operator. Advice on the treatment of infestations is given by the Public Health Inspector on receipt of a complaint. The Field Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food also gives assistance as required and his co-operation in this respect is appreciated.

A regular programme of treatments is carried out on the refuse tip, but the rat population showed a marked increase during the autumn of the year. Baits are being changed and the frequency of treatments increased in an effort to reduce effectively the number of rats living and breeding in and around the tip. New techniques and poisons are being tried, together with more frequent spreading and rolling of the refuse.

Four complaints of rat and mice infestation of domestic premises were received. In each case the Public Health Inspector visited the property and gave advice to the occupier on the method of disinfection to be employed.

THE CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

There are three multiple caravan sites within the district. One is a residential caravan site whose drainage arrangements are unsatisfactory. This site is situated at Tregadillett where the Council is proposing to provide a system of sewerage and sewage disposal. Ministry approval of this scheme has been received. This site will be served by the sewer and this means that great improvements can be requested of the site operator.

Both the other sites are of the tourist variety and the full range of amenities is provided in each case. One site also offers chalet accommodation of a very high standard.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The Council employ a contractor to collect household refuse along specified routes at weekly intervals, for which the contractor provides a purpose-built vehicle. Minor extensions of routes are made as and when the necessity arises, and the majority of the properties in the district receive a weekly refuse collection. The properties not receiving a collection are mostly odd isolated houses on the moor. In some cases, however, arrangements have been made for the contractor to collect refuse which is brought to the main highway or a lay-by from such properties. The contractor is most helpful and as a result the service is efficient and most economical.

The Council operate two refuse tips, one of which is sited on land belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall at Stokeclimsland. Refuse from this parish only is deposited on this tip. The refuse from all other parishes is taken to the tip sited about two miles from Launceston in the parish of St. Stephens.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It is organized under the laws of the State of Illinois and has its principal office in Chicago, Illinois. It is a member of the National Association of Medical Organizations and the American Association of Medical Societies.

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MEMBERSHIP

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HOUSING

Local Authority owned houses	188
Local Authority houses completed in 1969	13
Private enterprise houses completed in 1969	44

HOUSING ACT 1957

1. Houses in Clearance Areas demolished	Nil
2. Individual unfit houses demolished	1
3. Unfit houses closed	6
4. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:-	
(a) After informal action	22
(b) After formal notice under the Public Health Act, 1936	Nil
(c) After formal notice under Sections 9 or 16 of the Housing Act, 1957	1

OVERCROWDING

One case of Statutory overcrowding was found and abated during the year.

RENT ACT 1957

No certificates of disrepair were requested.

HOUSE PURCHASE & HOUSING ACTS 1959, 1964 and 1969.

During the months preceding the commencement of the Housing Act, 1969, the Council decided to offer Discretionary Grants in the case of applications which would result in the conversion into a dwelling of a building not being a dwelling. This policy was continued after the latest Housing Act, but with the increased maximum grant amount of £1,000 being available.

STANDARD GRANTS

The good steady response to the Standard Grant scheme has continued and details of the applications received and work carried out follow this narrative.

There is little doubt in my mind that in a rural district, the system of improvement and standard grants offers the property owner the means of raising the standard of accommodation of old cottages and houses to an acceptable level. The Scheme also provides the rural Public Health Inspector with some of the "tools" he needs to consolidate his powers and improve existing houses without being forced to engage in a programme of wholesale demolition. By the avoidance of this action he is able to assist in the maintenance of the essential character of his particular locality.

Discretionary Grants

Housing Act 1964

Schemes submitted during 1969	2
Schemes formally approved during 1969	2
Amount of grant approved during 1969	£800
Schemes completed during 1969	Nil
Schemes withdrawn and re-submitted under 1969 Act	1

Standard Grants

Schemes submitted during 1969	40
Schemes formally approved during 1969	36
Schemes withdrawn during 1969	5
Schemes refused	1
Schemes re-submitted	13
Schemes completed and paid in 1969	24
Amount of grant paid in 1969	£4,423.2.7d.
Total number of grants offered	406
Total number of grants paid	316
Total value of grants paid	£47,014.18.8d
Total number of water closets provided	307
Total number of baths provided	314
Total number of lavatory basins provided	310
Total number of hot water systems provided	307
Total number of ventilated larders provided	184

Of the 24 grants paid in 1969, 15 were for owner/occupied properties and 9 for tenanted dwellings.

The average cost of installing the standard amenities was £439 per property, an average property increase of £13 over 1968 and the average grant was £184, an average increase of £24 grant per property.

ICE CREAM HEAT TREATMENT REGULATIONS

There is one ice cream factory in the district from which samples are taken. 5 samples were taken during the year at peak production periods. Each sample proved to be satisfactory.

29 premises are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 for the sale of ice cream.

MILK SUPPLIES

Brucella Abortus

By an arrangement with the County Medical Officer, samples of raw milk from the herds of producer-retailers in the area are taken by the County Public Health Inspector, every two to three months, and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Truro, for examination. Bulk samples are first subjected to the Milk Ring Test, and, if positive, samples from the individual cows in the herd are subsequently submitted for culture for brucella abortus. Fourteen herds were examined under these arrangements.

The results given below refer only to samples from individual cows submitted for culture.

(i)	<u>Number of samples of raw milk examined</u>	473
(ii)	<u>Number of positive samples found</u>	6
(iii)	<u>Action taken in respect of positive samples</u>	

One sample came from the herd of one producer-retailer, and the others from the herds of two producers who operated under Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food consents for the supply of undesignated milk to specified individuals. There were four positive samples in one of these herds, and one in the other.

In each case, a notice under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, was served, prohibiting the sale of the raw milk to the public. Subsequently, after varying periods, each farmer surrendered, or did not renew, the licence or consent.

Notices under the above Regulation remained in force at the end of 1968 in the cases of the herds of two producer-retailers mentioned in last year's report. During 1969, information was received in each case that the producer-retailers licences had been cancelled.

Brucellosis (Accredited Herds) Scheme.

The herd of one producer-retailer in the District is registered as accredited under this scheme. In this case, routine sampling is undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Brucellosis.

Two cases of human brucellosis came to notice during the year, and are described in the Infectious Disease section of the report. They were not connected with any of the samples mentioned above, and the samples taken during the investigations are not included in the above figures, as they came from the herds of producers.

FOOD PREMISES

There are in the district :-

Cafes, Snack Bars and Restaurants	14
Butchers Shops	4
Grocers	27

164 visits were made to all types of food premises.
No formal notices were served.

KNACKER'S YARD

There is one Knackers Yard in the district whose licence excludes the slaughter of horses. Satisfactory arrangements for the sterilisation of knacker meat were made following the enactment of the Meat (Sterilisation) Regulations 1969.

MEAT INSPECTION AND SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There are three slaughterhouses in the district. Two are large abattoirs which slaughter for the wholesale market. The third slaughterhouse serves the needs of an individual butcher.

The overall throughput has risen in the year by approximately 4%.

A one hundred per cent meat inspection service is provided by the Council's Public Health Inspector and two Authorised Meat Inspectors.

The Authorised Meat Inspectors commenced their duties on 1st April, 1969, on termination of the contract with a firm of Veterinary Surgeons. The Veterinary Surgeons informed the Council that, on the expiration of the contract, its renewal would not be possible. Accordingly the Council obtained the services of two Authorised Meat Inspectors only.

Maintaining the meat inspection service with this amount of staff has proved difficult at holiday times and during periods of sickness. Assistance is not available from local or nearby veterinary surgeons other than for very short periods of an hour or two occasionally. The scale of slaughtering is such that assistance of this type is not suitable or sufficient. Private veterinary practitioners, whilst sympathetic, do not have the manpower resources to offer sustained assistance. During the year, with holidays and sickness periods, the Public Health Inspector has spent a very considerable time on full-time meat inspection. At the inception the Council were reluctant to engage further full-time staff, and part-time staff with suitable qualifications are not available. It is hoped that a solution to the problem will be found in 1970.

Appropriate arrangements have been made with the slaughterhouse occupiers to comply with the Meat (Sterilisation) Regulations 1969.

Details of the animals slaughtered and inspected are set out in the table attached to this report. (Table IV).

POULTRY INSPECTION

There are no poultry processing establishments registered with the Council.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATION 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT 1964

Ten dealers are currently registered.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Total number of factories with power	24
Total number of factories without power	4
Outworkers	Nil

CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORIES

Agricultural foodstuffs	5
Motor Vehicle Repairs	4
Agricultural Engineers	4
Abattoirs	2
General Smithing	1
Concrete Block Making	1
Joinery	4
Ice Cream Manufacture	1
Saw Mills	1
Poultry Appliances	1
Scrap Merchants	2
Clothing	1
Knacker	1

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Act are attached to this report in the manner required by Circular 1/70 of the Department of Health and Social Security.

THE OFFICES SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Registrations existing at the end of the year

Offices	3
Retail Shops	4
Wholesale shops and warehouses	Nil
Catering establishments open to the public	3
Fuel Storage Depots	Nil

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

Analysis by workplace of persons employed in
Registered Premises at end of year.

Offices	9
Retail Shops	11
Catering Establishments	16
Fuel Storage Depots	Nil

36 (of whom 20 are
females)

No accidents were reported.

In order to avoid duplication of labour, four premises are inspected by the Factory Inspector only, where otherwise, both he and the Public Health Inspector would make separate inspections.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the district.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The infectious diseases which are statutorily notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health are the following :- Cholera, plague, relapsing fever, typhus, smallpox, acute encephalitis, acute meningitis, acute poliomyelitis, anthrax, amoebic dysentery, bacillary dysentery, diphtheria, infective jaundice, leprosy, leptospirosis, malaria, measles, ophthalmia neonatorum, paratyphoid fever, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, tetanus, tuberculosis, whooping cough, yellow fever and food poisoning.

The monthly incidence of infectious disease is shown in Table III.

Smallpox. No case was notified during the year, in the course of which 186 vaccinations and 69 re-vaccinations were carried out in the whole of the County Council's Health Area No. 6.

Diphtheria. No case of diphtheria was notified during the year. 347 children in the Health Area received a complete course of immunisation during the year, the triple antigen against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus being used in all cases. 679 children received reinforcing injections, the diphtheria-tetanus vaccine being used in these cases.

Measles. Ten cases were notified during the year, five of these occurring in January.

Vaccination against this disease was continued during the year, but a shortage of vaccine restricted the number of susceptible children who could be vaccinated. 378 children between the ages of four and eleven years were vaccinated in the whole of the Health Area during the year.

Whooping Cough. One case of this infection was notified in January.

Poliomyelitis. No case of this infection was notified during the year, in the course of which 397 persons in the Health Area received a complete course of oral vaccination, and a further 649 a reinforcing dose.

Infective Jaundice. One case, an adult male, was notified in October.

Brucellosis. This is not a statutorily notifiable infectious disease, but two cases came to notice during the year. The usual organism responsible for the disease is *Brucella abortus*. This normally affects cattle, and is the cause of contagious abortion. Humans acquire the infection either by direct contact with infected cattle, farmers, farm workers, veterinary surgeons and other workers with cattle being particularly at risk in this respect, or by drinking raw milk, which contains the living germs of the disease.

Both cases were connected with farming, the herd in each instance being that of a producer. Neither herd had any history of contagious abortion or of unexplained premature calving. Milk samples from each cow were negative on culture for *Brucella abortus*, but in one herd, several samples were positive to the Milk Ring Test, in two cases strongly so. These two animals could have

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK DURING THE YEAR 1954

The work of the Institute during the year 1954 has been characterized by a steady increase in the number of publications and by a further development of the research program. The main results of the work are summarized in the following sections.

1. GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS AND RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH PROGRAM

The first part of the report deals with the general developments and results of the research program. It is divided into two main sections: (a) General developments and (b) Results of the research program.

(a) General developments: During the year 1954, the Institute has continued its work on the development of a new type of reactor. The main results of this work are summarized in the following sections.

(b) Results of the research program: The results of the research program are summarized in the following sections.

The first part of this section deals with the results of the work on the development of a new type of reactor. The main results of this work are summarized in the following sections.

2. RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH PROGRAM

The second part of the report deals with the results of the research program. It is divided into two main sections: (a) General results and (b) Results of the research program.

(a) General results: The general results of the research program are summarized in the following sections.

The first part of this section deals with the general results of the work on the development of a new type of reactor. The main results of this work are summarized in the following sections.

(b) Results of the research program: The results of the research program are summarized in the following sections.

The first part of this section deals with the results of the work on the development of a new type of reactor. The main results of this work are summarized in the following sections.

excreted the living germs from time to time, and could have caused the infection in one case, although this could not be regarded as conclusively proved. In the other case, no such explanation could be found.

The milk-borne spread of this disease can be completely prevented by the effective heat treatment of all milk sold to the public. The dangerously anachronistic practice of selling raw milk should be abandoned, and all milk offered for sale to the public should be compulsorily pasteurised or sterilised, this process having the additional advantage that it would stop the spread of other milk-borne infections of cattle, notably the intestinal infection caused by the Salmonella group of germs.

Prevention of spread of brucellosis by direct contact requires a policy of eradication of the disease from cattle, the Brucellosis (Accredited Herds) Scheme being the first step in this direction. This is likely to be a prolonged operation.

Food Poisoning. No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

Tuberculosis

	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	<u>Pul.</u>	<u>Non-Pul.</u>	<u>Pul.</u>	<u>Non-Pul.</u>
Cases on Register 31.12.68	7	2	7	3
No. of cases notified	-	-	-	-
during the year	-	-	-	-
Cases restored	-	-	-	-
Inward Transfers	-	-	-	-
Cases Removed	1	-	1	1
<hr/>				
Total on Register 31.12.69	6	2	6	2
<hr/>				

No action was found to be necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, in connection with persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which deals with the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

The Regional Hospital Board is responsible for treatment of tuberculosis patients and the County Council for the prevention of spread of the disease and after care of the patients.

Out-patients and contacts are seen by the Chest Physician (Dr. Dawson) at the Chest Clinic at Launceston Hospital. The County Council Tuberculosis Health Visitor attends the Clinic, follows up the patients in their homes, traces contacts and sources of infection and thus acting as a most valuable essential "Liaison Officer" between the curative and preventive services, bridges a most alarming administrative gap.

The first of these is the fact that the data are not normally distributed. This is evident from the fact that the distribution is skewed to the right, with a long tail of high values.

The second of these is the fact that the data are not independent. This is evident from the fact that the data are correlated, with a positive correlation between the two variables. This is evident from the fact that the correlation coefficient is positive and significant.

The third of these is the fact that the data are not stationary. This is evident from the fact that the mean and variance of the data are not constant over time. This is evident from the fact that the mean and variance of the data are both increasing over time.

The fourth of these is the fact that the data are not normally distributed. This is evident from the fact that the distribution is skewed to the right, with a long tail of high values.

Year		Month		Total
1990	1991	1990	1991	
1	2	1	2	3
4	5	4	5	6
7	8	7	8	9
10	11	10	11	12
13	14	13	14	15
16	17	16	17	18
19	20	19	20	21
22	23	22	23	24
25	26	25	26	27
28	29	28	29	30
31	32	31	32	33
34	35	34	35	36
37	38	37	38	39
40	41	40	41	42
43	44	43	44	45
46	47	46	47	48
49	50	49	50	51
52	53	52	53	54
55	56	55	56	57
58	59	58	59	60
61	62	61	62	63
64	65	64	65	66
67	68	67	68	69
70	71	70	71	72
73	74	73	74	75
76	77	76	77	78
79	80	79	80	81
82	83	82	83	84
85	86	85	86	87
88	89	88	89	90
91	92	91	92	93
94	95	94	95	96
97	98	97	98	99
100	101	100	101	102
103	104	103	104	105
106	107	106	107	108
109	110	109	110	111
112	113	112	113	114
115	116	115	116	117
118	119	118	119	120
121	122	121	122	123
124	125	124	125	126
127	128	127	128	129
130	131	130	131	132
133	134	133	134	135
136	137	136	137	138
139	140	139	140	141
142	143	142	143	144
145	146	145	146	147
148	149	148	149	150
151	152	151	152	153
154	155	154	155	156
157	158	157	158	159
160	161	160	161	162
163	164	163	164	165
166	167	166	167	168
169	170	169	170	171
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178	179	178	179	180
181	182	181	182	183
184	185	184	185	186
187	188	187	188	189
190	191	190	191	192
193	194	193	194	195
196	197	196	197	198
199	200	199	200	201
202	203	202	203	204
205	206	205	206	207
208	209	208	209	210
211	212	211	212	213
214	215	214	215	216
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220	221	220	221	222
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238	239	238	239	240
241	242	241	242	243
244	245	244	245	246
247	248	247	248	249
250	251	250	251	252
253	254	253	254	255
256	257	256	257	258
259	260	259	260	261
262	263	262	263	264
265	266	265	266	267
268	269	268	269	270
271	272	271	272	273
274	275	274	275	276
277	278	277	278	279
280	281	280	281	282
283	284	283	284	285
286	287	286	287	288
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292	293	292	293	294
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565	566	565	566	567
568	569	568	569	570
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574	575	574	575	576
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580	581	580	581	582
583	584	583	584	585
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622	623	622	623	624
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682	683	682	683	684
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721	722	721	722	723
724	725	724	725	726
727	728	727	728	729
730	731	730	731	732
733	734	733	734	735
736	737	736	737	738
739	740	739	740	741
742	743	742	743	744
745	746	745	746	747
748	749	748	749	750
751	752	751	752	753
754	755	754	755	756
757	758	757	758	759
760	761	760	761	762
763	764	763	764	765
766	767	766	767	768
769	770	769	770	771
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775	776	775	776	777
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784	785	784	785	786
787	788	787	788	789
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799	800	799	800	801
802	803	802	803	804
805	806	805	806	807
808	809	808	809	810
811	812	811	812	813
814	815	814	815	816
817	818	817	818	819
820	821	820	821	822
823	824	823	824	825

All susceptible contacts of known cases are offered B.C.G. vaccination and most avail themselves of this method of protection.

The scheme for B.C.G. vaccination of susceptible children of secondary school age was continued by the County Council during the year, again with a good response.

OTHER DISEASES

Cancer of the Lung. During 1969, out of a total of 16 deaths from all forms of cancer, two deaths, both of males, were due to cancer of the lung. This brings the total of deaths from this cause in the district since 1949 to 22 male and three female deaths. During the same period, there have been 121 male and 129 female deaths from all forms of cancer.

Cancer of the Cervix. ^{Cervical} The County Council's/Cytology Clinic at Launceston continued to operate during the year.

Women between the ages of 30 and 55 years are accepted for this form of examination. The clinic at Launceston serves the whole of the Health Area, and beyond. During the year, ~~159~~³⁹² specimens were submitted to the laboratory. No cases of the pre-cancerous stage of the disease, nor of established cancer of the cervix, were discovered, but a number of minor conditions were identified. As a copy of the laboratory report is sent to the patient's general practitioner, he is made aware of these findings, and can arrange treatment, if required.

It is the duty of the Government to provide for the
welfare of its citizens and to maintain the
peace and order of the country. The Government
is responsible for the safety and security of its
citizens and for the maintenance of the
law and order of the country.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Government is the authority which
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TABLE I

TUBERCULOSIS

Age and Sex distribution of cases and deaths - 1969

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	<u>Pul.</u>		<u>Other</u>		<u>Pul.</u>		<u>Other</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE II

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>POPULATION (Estimated)</u>	<u>BIRTHS</u>		<u>DEATHS</u>			
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Crude Rate</u>	<u>Under 1 year</u>		<u>All ages</u>	
				<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1965	5,960	98	16.44	-	-	64	10.738
1966	6,760	82	12.13	3	36.58	89	13.165
1967	7,050	100	14.2	3	30	74	10.5
1968	7,070	110	15.6	2	18	70	9.9
1969	7,090	80	11.3	1	12.5	82	11.6

TABLE III

Monthly Incidence of Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)
Jan. Feb. Mar. Apl. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Total

Whooping Cough	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	5	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	10
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Jaundice	6	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	12

1. Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed analysis of the data collected during the experiment.



Figure 1: Graph of Y vs X

X	Y
0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10

X	Y
0	1
1	2
2	3
3	4
4	5
5	6
6	7
7	8
8	9
9	10

Y	X
0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10

2. Results and Discussion

Table 1: Data for Figure 1				Table 2: Data for Figure 2		Table 3: Data for Figure 3	Table 4: Data for Figure 4
X	Y	Z	W	X	Y	X	Y
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

3. Conclusion

The results of the experiment show that the data points follow a linear trend, indicating a direct relationship between the variables.

Variable	Value
X	0
Y	0
Z	0
W	0
X	1
Y	1
Z	1
W	1
X	2
Y	2
Z	2
W	2
X	3
Y	3
Z	3
W	3
X	4
Y	4
Z	4
W	4
X	5
Y	5
Z	5
W	5
X	6
Y	6
Z	6
W	6
X	7
Y	7
Z	7
W	7
X	8
Y	8
Z	8
W	8
X	9
Y	9
Z	9
W	9
X	10
Y	10
Z	10
W	10

Prepared by: [Name]
Date: [Date]

[illegible]

TABLE V

Classified Visits and Inspections made by
the Public Health Inspector

Food and Drugs Act	19
Infectious Diseases	4
Public Health Act	14
Drainage and Nuisances	81
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	-
Slaughterhouses, Meat Inspection & Food Premises	164
Milk and Dairies	-
Improvement Grants	257
Caravan Sites	13
Rodent Control	19
Housing Act	84
Refuse Disposal	48
Sewers and sewerage	89
Water Supplies	46
Factories Act	-
Miscellaneous	16
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	854
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APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the
Factories Act, 1961.

Part 1 of the Act

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provision as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	24	-	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' Premises)	1	-	-	-
Total	29	-	-	-

ANNEX

ANNEX 1

ANNEX 1 - SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

ANNEX 1.1

ANNEX 1.1 - SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

Question	Yes	No	Total	Percentage
1. Do you agree that the government should increase its spending on health care?	10	10	20	50%
2. Do you agree that the government should increase its spending on education?	10	10	20	50%
3. Do you agree that the government should increase its spending on social services?	10	10	20	50%
4. Do you agree that the government should increase its spending on infrastructure?	10	10	20	50%

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (Section 1)					
Overcrowding (Section 2)					
Unreasonable temper- ature (Section 3)					
Inadequate Ventila- tion (Section 4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (Section 6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (Section 7)					
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective					
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (Not includ- ing offences relating to outwork					
Total					

PART VIII of the Act

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list re- quired by Section 133 (I)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

